FLOWERS NEW YORK BUYS.

PAVORITE VARIETIES AMONG THE NEW AND WONDERFUL ROSES.

maculties and Ricks Involved in Growing Them-Thirty Millions Needed to Supply New York-Improved Popular Testetarnations Next in Payor to the Roses-Growers Form a Combination to Bo Away with the Existing Commission System.

Thirty million roses and fifteen million carnations are sold annually in New York. The trade to cut flowers covers many more varieties, and some of them in enormous quantities, but roses and carnations are always the most popular. A conservative estimate of the greenhouse space employed in growing out flowers for this market, stating it in gardener's fashion, is three willion square feet of glass. Probably there is considerably more, for that estimate does not take into account the many little semi-private greenhouses, the products of which are, a rule, supplied directly to the retail ficrists, and are not of sufficient importance to interest the commission merchants or large growers. But, figuring only on amount specified, the original construction of those greenhouses covered by 3,000, out square feet of glass cost in the neighborand of \$2,000,000; they contain 400 miles of iron pipe for heating them and 30,000 tons of and are consumed annually in keeping them at the required temperature. Allowing them an everage width of 15 feet, they would stretch in a continuous line 37.87 miles, and if massed toreiher would cover a space of 68.87 acres. Agriculturists accustomed to figure upon the cturns by the acre from crops of wheat, hay, or corn may find interest in reckoning that, as he wholesale profit of the cut-flower trade of New York is approximately estimated at \$1,500,000 a year, the profit in floriculture appears to be about \$22,000 an acre.

But to realize that demands such knowledge, industry, care, skill, and good luck as are com mon factors in the problem of success in few other occupations. To make a garden flourish in summer, when Nature conspires to aid the cultivator, is not much of a trick. Anybody who loves flowers and has common sense can do that. But the man who grows flowers for the market in the season when they are profitable, the winter, essays a task of infinitely greater difficulty. To supply sufficient heat for his plants seems a simple matter, if he has hot water or steam pipes, a boiler, and coal. But he must know just how many degrees of heat by day, and how many by night, not only each separate class of plants requires, but what are the special and different demands of each variety of the class he selects to cultivate. And he must be vigilant day and night, in noting every hour the weather conditions on the outside of his big glass house, to meet them so as to keep changeless the temperature within. The degree of humidity in the atmosphere is as important a matter as temperature; too little, causing some delicate leaves to shrivel and wilt too much, blackening foliage with unsightly blotches and blighting the development of buds Fresh air the plants must have and water, but a sudden gust of raw wind when the ventilators are open, or a sprinkling at the wrong time, will make a bad hole in his prospective profits. Then the dark days come, in which all the art of construction of modern greenhouses for the elimination of shadows does not still suffice to give him light enough to prevent the blighting of the buds that represent dollars to him. It would not be difficult for a superstitious flower grower to believe that his Satanic Majesty sits up nights to think out new kinds of insects and worms to infest greenkinds of insects and worms to infest green-houses, but the living pests are as nothing to the terrible fungoid diseases. Every grower is liable at any moment to at once achieve distinction and ruin by the breaking out of some fungoid disease of a new and peculiarly wicked kind among his plants: such, for instance, as rust upon carnations and spot on violets. As a rule these pests apread very rapidly, and often sweep away in a short time a grower's entire stock of plants. Not only this, but the germs of their infection are liable to find lodgment in the greenhouse and lie in wait to pounce upon new plants, and they fly mysteriously fast and far to other stocks whence the grower might hope to refill his depleted benches.

So multifarious are the really essential details in the growing of each particular sort of flowers that there is a marked tendency among floriculturists to become specialists, each making a close study of some one class of plants and confining his production to it. And this selection, at least in the most important item of culture, the growing of roses, goes yet further, the most successful growers being those who confine themselves to the cultivation of the fewest varieties. To a certain extent this limitation is perhaps compelled by the specific requirements of the plants. The meteor rose, for instance, cannot be successfully grown in the same house with any other, and it would be difficult to find any three varieties of roses that could be brought to equal perfection together, under exactly the same conditions. Carnations do best in houses that contain no other flowers, houses, but the living pests are as nothing to

Matisne Cusin. 75,000 Eride. 10,000
Caroline Testout. 50,000 Eride. 10,000
Souvenir de Woot. 50,000 Eride. 10,000
Souvenir de Woot. 50,000 Eride. 10,000
To these will be added this season, in large quantities, two new ones, the Belle Siebrecht, a large, solid, pink rose, of very fine tint and superb form, originated with Siebrecht & Wadiey of New York, and the Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, a sprout from the Madame Cusin, bright ceries or rose pink in hue, of good size and very fragrant, which originated with J. M. May of Summit, N. J.

That remark about demand prescribing supply should have a little qualification. The practical commercial grower must take into consideration some other things, the freedom of bloom of an especial variety, its reliability, habits of growth, liability to disease, &c., as affecting the question of profit in its cultivation, whatever may be the popular preference or the exceptional price that particular flower might bring in the market. The culture of American Beauty roses affords an illustration of the desirable but dubieway profitable. Well grown, there is a great deal of money in their cultivation, but they are set different in quality that their wholesais prices at this season rus from as high as \$12 a dozen down to 50 cenus, and even the lucklest grower gets few worth the former price among many that will command only the latter. In winter the proportion of sifference is about the same. It is a hard rose to grow. Only the very long-setumed and largest flowers command the high prices, and some seasons the plants persist in giving only short stems. It is have a free bloomer, but occasionally runs almost entirely fo wood, producing scarcely any flowers. Then again, its foliage is peculiarly lable to show black spote, caused by wetting a night, sametimes by the more failing of the light dew formed in a greenhouse where the temperature is not guarded with sufficient care, and those closures for the large rose grower give it a rose and the possibilities of his same of the large of which they

Niel did not have, that its stems are stiffer, but it is a reliable free bloomer and, at all eventa, the best yellow we have.

The supplanting of the Gen, Jacqueminot by the Meteor rose is another illustration, but in this case the substitution has been a great improvement. The former yielded only one good crop of roses, with straggling blooms through the rest of the year, but the Meteor under proper culture—proved to be a continuous and liberal bloomer. Their flowers were of the same deep and brilliant velvety crimson, and equally large, but those of the Meteor were much fuller and more durable. The Jacqueminots were only handsome as buds and when half opened, which they became very quickly, showed their centres and were valueless, but the Meteors were at their best when three-quarters open and spread their petals very slowly. At the same time, whatever choice could have been made on length of stems and richness of perfume was distinctly in favor of the latter. These great advantages made the Meteor a popular rose with professional growers for forcing, notwithstanding it was exceptionally difficult of cultivation. Its foliage was as liable to spotting as that of American Beauty, and it had a tendency to produce blackened, blighted, and misshapen buds. If it had not absolutely perfect conditions during its whole time of growth. Nevertheless its requirements were learned by a few patient growers, and as it is an exceedingly popular rose, they have made its cultivation both profitable and reliable. The F. R. Pierson Company are the principal growers of Meteors, no others coming anywhere near their immense production of half a million of these flowers last, year, but Messrs. J. Henderson, J. M. May, E. Asmus, and as it is an exceedingly popular rose, they have made its cultivation both profitable and reliable. The F. R. Pierson Company are the principal growers of Meteors, no others coming anywhere near their immense production of half a million of these flowers last, year, but Messrs. J. Menderson, J. M. May, E.

Caroline Testout, and Madama Cusin.

Fashion now demands very large and full roses, such as are at their best when well opened, and those causable of meeting this requirement and at the same possessing sufficient vitality to last well in that condition, may almost be regarded as a new class of flowers forced from nature to meet special wants. There has been a great change within the last twenty years in popular tast respecial wants. There has been a great change within the last twenty years in popular tast respecial wants. The forset's art were boungen exhibits of the fiorist's art were boungen exhibits of the fiorist's art were bounged on the most of cabbages, with man flowers packed so close together that to discrete the control of the quality separately was almost impossible. And there were also floral plees to toothpicts and covered with short-stemmed flowers, according to rigid rules that gave them mathematical precision of arrangement. Those horrors one sees yet occasionally at funerals, or weddings, or aboard departing steamships. The next step in progressive improvement, the popularization of floral baskets, was a little advance, but not much. The old way of packing short-stemmed flowers together on a bed of moss still obtained, general effect being held the object and the quality of individual flowers a matter of quite secondary importance. People were more easily satisfied then than they are now. A resourceful florist, one of the most prominent in the city, receiving an order for "a \$10 basket" in the evening, after his stock of flowers had been entirely exhausted, actually filled the order out of the waste barrel. Discarded buds were carefully shown open, tattered petals torn off, shattered and full-blown flowers wired to be order out of the waste barrel. Discarded buds were carefully exhausted, actually filled the order out of the waste barrel. Discarded buds were carefully exhausted, actually filled the order out of the waste barrel. Discarded buds were carefully shown open, the filled basket was t

speculations, growing stronger and acting in sportant tend of the substrated of the second of the continuous of the cont

all flowers the company will handle and will, no doubt romove a fruitful source of compising. The commission man, at his own avecuating. The commission man, at his own avecuating the commission man, at his own avecuating. The commission man, at his own avecuating the commission man, at his own avecuating the commission man, at his own avecuating the commission man, at his own avecuation of the commission man, at his own avecuation of the commission man and an average will be much more careful hereafter to send to market only good flowers, for the grade suit of the commission of popular desermance in estitute the first of the commission of popular desermance in estitute the commission of popular desermance in estitute of the commission of popular desermance in estitute of the forest of the forest being divided prorata on the whole amounts, so at usecure absolute fairness for all. And a fust regard for common interest will effect the forests at any season. So far as the public is concerned, the prices of flowers will at least the forests at any season. So far as the public is concerned, the prices of flowers will at least the no higher, and very probably rather lower than they have been, especially in the seasons of greatest demand, about Christmas and Easter.

The new company has secured quarters for the floriest at any season, so far as the public is concerned, the prices of flowers will are not lorgy room on the second floor, 30 feet wide by 200 deep, running clear through to Twenty-fourth street. The boxes of flowers will be received at the Twenty-fourth street are the foreign and control of the floriest of the floriest, who have complained bitterly that some of the commission merchants, from whom they had to buy, have been full from the ward Twenty-third street. Under no circumstances will any flowers be sold attendiblers, not even a single rose. This regulation will be a relief to the floriest, who have complained bitterly that some of the commission merchants. From whom they had to buy, have been full from

stems of to 10 inches long carnations are midstems of to 10 inches long carnations are midstems of to 10 inches long. These improved carnations, rivaling the rose in beauty and
of flowers in lasting qualities, retail at
prices ranging from \$1 to \$2.50 a dozen, and
there is good reason for believing that the demand during the coming winter will be so great
higher. Every year there is an increase in
fashion's favor for these delectable blooms, and
more and more nice appreciation of their qualidischales be aded now by the New York Flower
Company's system of grading. The order of
fashion's choice in carnations now runs: Pink,
searlet, erimson, reliew, variegated. The saise
but they are very much more in cemani for
weedlings and funerals than for personal adornment or table decoration. In pink carnations
weedlings and funerals also good pink varieties.
The best whites are the Storm King, Uncle
weedlings and Mrs. Fisher are also much admired. The choice scarlets are the Portia,
the Storm and Mrs. Fisher are also much admired. The choice scarlets are the Portia,
the Storm, and Mrs. Fisher are also much admired. The choice scarlets are the Portia,
the Storm, and Mrs. Fisher are also much admired. The choice scarlets are the Portia,
the Storm, and the Portia,
the Storm, and the property of the constiller. Yellow carnations are always scarce.
The finest of them is the Buttercup, but it is
much less seen than the Dean Hole, Eldorado,
carnation for which there is any sale is the
Heien Kellar a charming variety, white with
clear crimson pencillings. Mr. Ward calculates upon seeling 237, 500 of the pink varieties,
to Pittsburgh, Albany, Ruffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Washinston, Chicago, and have been received in perfect condition as far aways a Attto Pittsburgh, Albany, Ruffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Washinston, Chicago, and have been received in perfect condition as far aways a Atting the man and the perfect condition as a produced to
the neighborhood of Nyack, Rhinebeck, and
Poughkeepis, bu

MR. MAYER'S ROOF GARDEN.

JUNGLE AND A MENAGERIE ON THE ROOF OF A FACTORY.

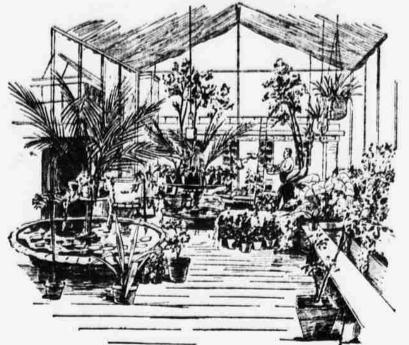
Besides Hare Plants, It Contains a Big Collection of Figures, Fishes, and Froge-Contr Fruit Trees Coming-Its History, There is at least one roof garden of which the

average New Yorker knows nothing. It doesn't have a complete change of bill every week, doesn't advertise in the newspapers, and "in the event of rain" the performance does not take place in the music hall beneath. In fact, there is no music hall or theatre under this garden, for it is on the roof of private property, that of Franz Mayer of 536 East Eighty-seventh street. Mr. Mayer is a jolly German of 349 pounds. He tells this story of how he went into the roof garden business: "You see," said be, "when I was in circum-

stances not quite so good as I am in now my wife

shoots until they assume the form shown in the fillusarsation. All the small branches and leaves are clipped off and the sap is driven into the fruit, causing it to grow to immense size and delicious flavor. One of these trees not over ten feet in height has yisided over two bundred pounds of fruit. Moeller is one of the most noted horticulturists in the world, and has furnished most of the ornamentation for the gardans of the growned heads of Europe. Some idea of the pride which Mr. Mayer takes in his roof garden may be gained from the fact that for his imported trees he expects to pay d,360 marks, about \$1,600.

The four hundred pairs of pigeons are Mr. Mayer's especial pride and care. There are all kinds, Cernardines, Jacobins, nuns, pouters—in fact, everything from an ordinary pigeon up to carriers, some of which are valued at \$200 a pair. When Mr. Mayer visited the World's Fair at Chicago he took with him several pairs of carriers, and they rivalled the Exposition Fiyer on the return trip, making the journey is from nineteen to twenty-one hours. Then there are fan-talls and dancers, who spend most of their time hopping up and down a ladder, and black trumpeters, whose cry sounds like the music of a brass band. Mr. Mayer, going within the enclosure, gives a short, shrill whistle, and in a moment he is covered and surrounded by



and I lived over on the west side, in Fifty-fourth street. At Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue in those days was a beautiful conservatory, and Mrs. Mayer used to look at it and long to have a similar place for herself. Well, I bought this house without my wife's knowledge. I fixed it up a little, and on her birthday I presented it to her. The roof garden then was nothing but a few paims and potted plants."

That's how it started, and now Mr. Mayer bas on his housetop a small jungle and a menagerie. Last December a fire almost obliterated the garden, but it was soon refitted, as is shown in the illustration. Next door to Mr. Mayer's house is his sign-painting factory. On the front partof the factory roof is a pigeon house, where there are over 400 pairs of pigeons, not to mention a peacock and a few pairs of German pheasants. Back of this, covering an area of about 60x25 feet, is the roof garden and a dinner there is something long remembered by Mr. Mayer shouse is his sign-painting factory. On the front partof the factory roof is a pigeon house, where there are over 400 pairs of pigeons, not to mention a peacock and a few pairs of German pheasants. Back of this, covering an area of about 60x25 feet, is the roof garden are increased by the East River and a cool breeze is never lacking, while the constantly passing boats lend variety to the outlook.

Mr. Mayer says that his original roof garden, and beauty of the roof garden, are increased by the fact that it is not over a hundred yards from the factory of J. Kristian Moeller at Riebrichoon-Rhine. These trees are trained from young

THE GOOSE BARNACLE.

Habits of a Shell Fish Represented for t The goose barnacle does not attach itself to an object rigidly by its shell, like the common barnacle, but by a disk, at the base of a stem of a neck, and it is from this stem or neck that it gets the name of goose barnacle. With a glue or secretion of its own it attaches itself so tightly that it is difficult to scrape it off; but the neck is flexible. The body of the goose barnacle, when its hand or feeder is within its shell and out of sight, looks something like a soft-shelled clam; and it is, in fact, sometimes called the clam barnacle. The goose barnacle is not unusual in these waters.



GOOSE BARNACLE.

In its earliest existence the goose barnacle very soon attaches itself, and thereafter it remains fast. It may hitch on to a spile in a tide-way or to some other fixed object, but it is generally found moored to a floating object, a piece of wood, a log, a plank, or the side of a vessel; fastened to a moving object it is more likely to get sufficient sustenance.
The barnacle lives upon animalculæ. It fishes

The barnacle lives upon animalculæ. It fishes for its food with a feeder, which it throws out from its shell and usessomething like a hand or a net. The feeder is made up of many slender little fingers, with delicate feathery lateral projections, through which the water passes easily, but which retain the animalculæ. The barnacle throws this feeder out from its shell and sweeps it through the water and over into its shell again with whatever it can collect. It repeats this until it is no longer hungry.

The barnacle here pictured was until recently at the New York Aquarium at Castle Garden. It was taken from the back of a loggerhead turtle captured in the bar. The goose barnacle is delicate in captivity, and this one proved no exception to the rule. In color its shell was not unlike that of a clam. The growth seen on the side and back of the shell and on the neck of the barnacle is a fine, brown, mossy, marine vegetation often seen on such barnacles. There were also on the shell of this barnacles. There were also on the shell of this barnacle three or four minute barnacles of the ordinary kind, extremely small, each perhaps not more than an eighth of an inch across, and yet each provided with one of those wonderful hands or nets wherewith to supply itself with food.

A MISSIONARY IN ALASKA.

He Makes 1,500-Mile Journeys and Publishes a Newspaper.

The Rev. Jules L. Prevest, an Episcopal dergyman, has had an interesting time of it this past year working as a missionary in Alaska. Mr. Prevost says that the Alaska Indians are slow to give up their native customs. On one of his tours he met a party of Talana Indians with their sleds and dogs. They were bringing to the missionary station the bodies of a woman and a child. These Indians had travelled more than 300 miles that their dead might receive Christian burial.

When Mr. Previset first went to Alaska he found the Indians living in underground dwellings. They have since that time begun to build houses above ground and to manufacture rude furniture. In some respects he found them anxious to adopt the ways of civilized life.

Mr. Prevost made his headquarters at Fort Adams, and his territory cavered an area of 100,000 square miles. He has made trips of 1,500 miles to teach Christianity. He has been issuing a newspaper twice a year on a printing press sent to him by a Philistelphia woman. He had no differently in catching the mails with his paper, because there is only one mail delivery a year at Fort Adams. were bringing to the missionary station the

CAT KILLS COPPERHEAD. Jason's Valtant Fight to Save the Life of His Friend the Canary.

TITUSVILLE, N. J., Aug. 24.-Mrs. Austin Gibson of Hill Crest set a cage containing a canary on the front porch to give the bird fresh air. The cage had been on the porch about half an hour when a big copperhead snake crawled out from under the steps and stretched itself out in the sun. The canary was making a good deal of fuss about taking a bath, and its fluttering finally attracted the attention of the snake, which immediately started up the steps. As soon as the copperhead reached the porch it solled itself near the cage, and soon the canary seemed fascinated and unable to break away from the snake's glittering eyes. In its helpiessness it uttered pitful little cries. This business had been going on several minutes and the copperhead had crawled nearer the cage until it was almost in striking distance of the bird. Its usly, square head was raised several inches from the floor and its tongue played in and out between its jaws. Then Jason, the family cat, came sauntering around the corner of the house in search of a cool spot to lie down in. He stopped at the foot of the steps and gave the side of his face a wipe with one big paw. He was at the point of resuming his walk when the weak little chirps of the canary attracted his attention. Jason and the bird were firm friends. They had grown up together, and it was no unusual thing for the canary to ride around the sitting room on the cat's back or eat off the same dish with him. The instant Jason heard the bird's plaintive cry he surmised something was wrong and aprang up the steps in the direction of the cage. When he reached the versuals he saw the snake and jumped back as if fightened. The copperhead struck at the bird, but was unable to reach it through the bars of the cage.

The evident suffering of its little friend aroused Jason's dander, and he becam to craw! toward the snake his tail twitched and he licked his chops nervously. The snake was too intent on reaching the bird to notice the cat. Jason crouched a few feet from the cage and waited for the snake to come around. The copperhead slid around the cage and when on the slide near the cat raised its head to strike. As it did so Jason's form arched through the air and came down on the snake's tooly. There was a growd or two, a few sharp spits mixed with his cake humped up and his tail like a scr was making a good deal of fuss about taking a bath, and its fluttering finally attracted the attention of the snake, which immediately started

STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN. Insucace of the Holders of the Place in This State and in Pennsylvania,

The contest in Pennsylvania over the choice of a Chairman of the State Committee between Col. Quay and Secretary Gilkeson has been bit-Col. Quay and Secretary Gilkeson has been litterly fought on both sides, though the stake is only a nominal one and carries with it no political influence of an official character. Pennsylvania is, however, one of the States in which the Chairman of the State Committee is a personage who is to be considered in the bestowal of party patronage, and, only a few years ago, there was a similar contest among the Democrats of the same State between the friends of William F. Harrity and those of James Kerr.

The Chairman of the State Committee in Pennsylvania and in a few other States has a quasi-official position, especially if the party with which he is allied is the one in power. For many years in New York Samuel J. Tiden was the head of the Democratic State Committees, and as such he wieded a great influence in narty councils. After he ceased to be the Chairman, Mr. Tiden continued to control the party organization, and he abilicated his powers only when his licutenant. Jamiel Manning took hold, to be succeeded later by Edward Murphy, Jr., who, after being Chairman of the State Committee, became United States Senator. On the Republican side in New York State Committee, became United States Senator. On the Republican side in New York State Committee, became United States Committee in State State State Committee in State State State State State State State Sta terly fought on both sides, though the stake is

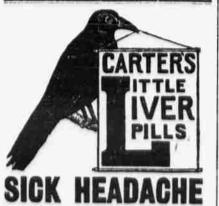
NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

In the very extended discussion which for some time past has taken place between the advocates, on the one hand, of what is known as the "Scotch" or fire-tube type of marine boiler, and, on the other hand, of those who favor the water-tube construction, the distinctive merits of the two systems are thus set forth: In the case of the water-tube method it is claimed that for the same amount of power developed less metal is required and less water is needed, both of which features reduce the space and weight; steam can be pro duced more quickly; the water is more evenly heated; higher pressure may be carried, say 250 pounds to the inch, instead of 150 or 180 250 pounds to the inch. Instead of 150 or 180; and, in case a vessel so equipped is penetrated by a shot from a war ship, a less destructive explosion takes place. In favor of the other type of construction, it is asserted that the vaporizing action occurs in a more confined space in the water-tube system; the metal surface is also not so well protected against the destructive action of the flames; steam is not developed so rapidly with a given heating surface; more fuel is required; the boiler is shorter lived, and the automatic feed requires extra attention. Of course, it is to the application of the water-fube system of boilers to the larger class of steamships that objection is made, rather than to steam generators for use on land or in the case of small craft.

A writer in a Colorado paper remarks that seldom does a mine produce ore so free from waste rock as not to require sorting, the operation involved being that of separating from the waste the ore which is rich enough to pay or the low grade which is too inferior to pay fo shipment to the smelters or reduction works for treatment, the good ore being separated from the waste by clipping off the poor por tions of rock from the good or vice versa. The degree of difficulty attending this operation degree of difficulty attending this operation depends, of course, upon the character of the ore; that is, in some cases the ore occurs in such compact strekks that it is easily separated from the waste, such ore, after sorting, being in pieces ranging in weight from two or three ounces to several pounds at other times, however, the ore may be in thin streaks, in a great deal of waste, requiring great care in sorting, while the pieces will be as large as a waint. Mines not requiring sorting are generally those arrying large bodies of low-grade ore; rich ore generally occurs in small quantities, scattered through a great deal of gangue.

The immense number of refrigerators in use, particularly at this season, and the constantly extending use of the ammonia machine, render interesting to all the make-up of a compression plant, this consisting essentially of a compressor, a condenser, a refrigerator or evaporator, and a regulating valve. The vapor from the refrigerator is drawn into the compressor, where it is subjected to such a pressure that on entering the condenser it will be reduced to a liquid state; when the vapor is condensed, it gives up its latent heat of evaporation, and it is at this stage that the heat p eliminated from the machine. The condensed vapor accumulates in the bottom of the con-denser in the form of a liquid which is highly denser in the form of a liquid which is highly volatile at a certain temperature and pressure, and it is by the relevaporation of this liquid in the refrigerator that the required reduction of temperature is effected. The condensed vapor accumulates in the bottom of the condenser in the form of a liquid. The liquid is passed through the regulating valve into the refrigerator, where a pressure lower than that in the comdenser is maintained by the action of the compressor in continually drawing off the vapor. In order to evaporate, the liquid must absorb the heat from some source, which is usually brine or air, according as the apparatus is employed for making ice or for cooling rooms.

proposes to dispense with the hard stoppers on checking looms, and, in place of the usual



Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepala, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CONNECTICUT FISH YARNS.

GIANT LOBSTER AND A COUPLE OF SHARKS OUT OF THE SOUND.

One of the Sharks Said to Be a Man-entary but Caught with Ordinary Black Sans Tackle-A Battle Royal Between a 250pound Blue-nose and Three Fishermen MIARTIC, Aug. 24 .- A lot of wonderful things have been taken this season in the beautiful Crescent Bay, whose waters lap the concave rim of this wide and amiling plain. First, J. M. Raymond bagged in his lobster pots, a few miles offshore, the biggest lobster ever taken in these waters or at any point along the southern New England coast, perhaps, to twenty years The big fellow just balanced fourteen pounds of leaden weight on the village store scales two hours later. Its body was 20 inches long, and it measured from tip to tip of its huge and formid-able claws 2 feet and 10 inches. It was sig inches wide across the back, and each of its whickers," or feelers, was two feet long.

Raymond had hardly ceased bragging about his capture when Fisherman Charles E. Gates came ashore in his sharple, tugging along a prize that everybody in Niantic said at once completely took the shine off Raymond's adventure. Single-handed, he had hooked and landed what was pronounced a genuine man-eating shark while fishing on the middle grounds off the outer rim of the bay. He had been heaving and hauling for above half so hour without any luck worth mentioring, when saidenly something took both of the line that felt like a whale or a sea horse, and pretty near yanked him out of the boat. Gates stuck to his game, alternately pulling in and paying out big colls of his heavy line, Sometimes," said Gates, " he'd take a notion

an' scoot us along at railroad speed for a matter o' ten or a dozen rods; then he'd slow up for ten seconds, an' pretty soon set out again, spinning around in a circle. It was dizzy work, caperia round here and there and nowhere, but after about ten or twelve rushes he sorter settled down, quiet like, an' then I lifted on him slowly an' pried him keerfully up on the surface. The fact is, I didn't fairly know what I had ketched till he came up with a flop an' lay there gasping on the water. Then I recled him in slowly till his head was in easy reachin' distance o' the gunnels, took three or four turns o' the line about a cleat, and let him lay there, without disturbing him. There was a rope in the stern of the boat, an' I got it, put a slip noose in it, an' regularly lassed him at the first throw. The rope slipped down gently over his tail, an' about that time I sagged back on it, took a turn or two o' that about a cleat, an' then I reckoned I ruther had Mr. Shark. He thrashed about good deal until I tapped him a few times on the head, when he straightened out, flopped over on his side, an' giv' in. I came ashore mighty slow, for he seemed to weigh at least a ton in the water, dead weight, lurchin' along astern. An' there he is," added the fisherman, pointing to his prize, "an' I'll risk weighin' him in against Raymond's big lobste just once."

The shark was found to be exactly eight feet song, and his weight was 165 pounds. His teeth were long, snowy white, and as sharp as needles. It is an extraordinary incident of the adventure that the shark was taken on a common seabass hook only two inches in length, attached to an ordinary black-base line. It was only through his great dexterity, patience, skill, and care that Gates was enabled to land his great fish at all.

An English expert in textile mechanism On another day-it was Sunday, at that-while fishing with a net off Chapman's Point, near Oyster River, Westbrook, not far away from

An English expert in textile mechanism proposes to dispense with the hard stoppers on checking looms, and, in place of the usual picker guide, to have a suitable bracket mounted with a siltime carriage that will act a suitable bracket mounted with a siltime carriage that will act a suitable bracket mounted with a siltime carriage that will act a suitable bracket for the latter to rest against and receive the blow of the shuttle sentity. A holice while the blow of the shuttle sentity. A holice while the blow of the shuttle sentity. A holice while the proposed with the carriage silted reserve the proposed with the carriage silted reserve the bracket being provided with the carriage silted reserve the bracket being provided with the carriage silted reserve the bracket being provided with the carriage silted reserve the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight, and the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight, and the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight, and the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight, and the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight, and the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight, and the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight, and the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight, and the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight, and the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax, the strap is drawn down tight in the suite of the lax the strap is drawn down to t Chapman's Beach, where Capi. Whitehead had been camping.

The shark a fine specimen of its kind, sometimes called the sand shark had been pretty well banged and bruised, but its captors were in no very pretty plight themselves. In the furious combat they had been badly bruised, whaled, cut, and slashed, and were broathless from their exertions. They were by no means anxious for another round of amphibious fighting. In the big seine, which came ashore with the shark and fishermen, a good harvest of fish had been taken, among its spoils being a beautiful gariish, two feet long, with a gar or lanes six inches in length.

The progress of photography under the sea, by means of the newly devised magnesium light a marvel of ingenuity may justly be described as something wonderful, though the timing of the exposures is said to still present one of the most serious difficulties yet to be overcome. It is stated with reference to this important point that thus far in the process an exposure of ten minutes at a depth of three to four feet will give good results. At a depth, however, of fifteen to eighteen set an exposure is said to be required of not less than thirty minutes when the sun is brightest, though even at this depth it becomes mecessary to apply a plate of hime glass in front of the lens in order to obtain pictures that are really clear, while in decare regions photography would, it is declared, be impossible but for this improved device, it not only saves time and trouble, but good pictures, it is easif, have been taken during storms and without appreciable light from above. present one of the most serious difficulties